" 1 "

OUTLINE OF ARGUMENT

Of Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, Counsel for Jesse A. Ansley, Esq., in the recent Habeas Corpus case tried before his Honor Judge Hook, of the Middle District, of Georgia.

Mr. Hilliard rested the motion for Mr Ansley's discharge ou the following grounds:

1st. In December, 1862, when exempt from liability to military service, Mr. Ansley put a substitute in the army in strict compliance with the Act of Congress, and the orders of the War Department-not then liable to military service. and not now liable, being forty-eight years of age in January, 1862.

2d. Mr. Ansley is a member of the "Wheeler Dragoons,' a Company organized under Ac's of Congress August 21st, 1861, and October 13th, 1862, accepted by the Secretary of War for the defence of Augusta and its vicinity during the war; whose officers are in actual commission from the Government for that service, and which company is still in actual service.

3d. Mr. Ansley is a contractor with the Government to supply the army with "Colts Repeat ers," a weapon greatly in demand for the service, and to the performance of which contract the presence of Mr. Ansley is indispensible.

The question as to the suspension of privilege of the writ af habeas corpus not being raised, Mr. Hilliard did not argue that point, but insisted that Mr. Ansley was not liable to enrollment as a conscript upon the grounds stated-

As to the first point; he expected to be met with the doctrine of stare decisis, but this question he did not conceive had been settled by any decision of the Supreme Court. The case before that Court was one in which it appeared that the substitute was liable to military service, under the Acts of Congress. The Court held, he learned, that by the Act of Congress in relation to substitutes, a privilege had been conferred, which had been revoked by a later law. The recent Act of Congress subjecting those to military service within a certain age, applied alike to principal and substitute, where the substitute was embraced by the provisions of the law, the party who employed him could no longer claim his services, because the Government demanded him for the field. That the Government has at all times the right to claim the service of its citizens. That the public exigency must override all arrangements looking to the exemption of any class of citizens whose services were essential to its welfare. Conceding the force of this reasoning, belong. it admits that where the substitute is not embraced by the Act of Congress, the privilege is not set aside; the services of the substitute are not called for; no exigency demands any change in his status; he is still in the army, and would not be there but for the contract with his principal. Surely in this case the privilege ought still to stand-the Government does not call for both the principal and substitute, and so long as the latter is in the field, the former is clearly exempt from all obligation to render service. It is

a binding contract. It is to be observed that Congress is not the contracting party-it offers the privilege through the proper department. The President caused the necessary orders to be published. A contract was deliberately made with those liable to military service, to exempt them, upon their putting an able bodied man in the army in accordance with certain regulations. All who accepted the offer entitled themselves to the benefit of the contract; a benefit of which they cannot be deprived until the exigency demands the services of those who have taken their places in the army, even if it be conceded that in any event such a contract could be abrogated. When the terms were made known upon which a citizen might be exempted from military duty, a privilege was tendered, when the offer was accepted, it became a contract, binding at least until overborne by an imperious national necessity. All the elements of a contract enter or not to do a particular thing. Blackstone Com. Chitty on Con, Code of Georgia.

Not nudum pactum. Polh. on Oblig., 1776-'77. be gratuitous must be to benefit the person with received, or promised as a consideration for it.the engagement or gift, any service, interest, or condition, imposed on what is given, or promised, although inadequate to it in value, make a contract operous in its nature. Here then is a consideration paid; a soldier in the army, who would not be there, but for this contract. Not a mere privilege conferred by the Government; those privileges are classed in the exemption act, but the clause, referred to is the act of "Conscription." If, in the first instance, it could be regarded as a privilege tendered upon certain terms, when the terms were complied with, it became a contract. See Mr. Madison's Report to the Virginia Legislature in regard to the unconstitutionality of the law against aliens. It was proposed to confer on the President the power to banish those citizens, it being insisted by the advocates of the measure that the privilege of citizenship was a favor conferred that could be withdrawn at the pleasure of mense magnitude and importance. His presence the Government.

Mr. Madison, whose intellect was as calm and broad as the Pacific, denounced the scheme, and demonstrated that the doctrine was false. He said, ble. (confining his argument of course to alien friends):

contrary principle been carried, in every part of the tracts.

DAILY

CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

No. 17:

cial one of being tried by a jury, of which one half may also be aliens," &c., &c.

The President in his late message to Congress, admits that a distinction is to be made between those who have substitutes in the army liable to service by existing laws, and those whose substitutes are not embraced by the provisions of the act of Con-Jesse A. Ansley, vs. E. J. Starr, Enrolling gress, upon the ground that the latter had added soldiers to the service not otherwise hable to enrollment. Here is the distinction between this case of Mr. Ansley and the case decided by the Supreme Court. He has added a soldier to the service not liable to enrollment-a soldier now over fifty years of age. Congress has not judged in his case, that the exigency demanded his services in the field. The late law does not embrace his substitute. Congress has no power to amend, repeal, or set aside such a compact as this. A contract has been made by the Government. The Government has been and his substitute. The Government has received a valuable consideration; it retains that consideration;

a good soldier in the army not liable to enrollment. It has received the benefit of Mr. Ansley's money. To put him in the army, would be to establish the doctrine that the Government may take the money of a citizen without authority of law. Such a measure violates the great fundamental principle of a rights that the Constitution and the laws of his Constitutional Government. If the law be admin scountry confer on him; he has performed with peristered, Mr. Ansley cannot be held to service.

Locke on the Government-As to contracts: See Coggs vs. Bernard, Smith's

Leading Cases. 6 Cranch 87; do. 164; 7 Johnson's R.; 4 Wheaton 197; 5 Geo. R. 476; 10 do. 196; 12 do. 52; Sedgwick on Statutes 1 Kent; Story on

2. Mr. Ansley as a member of the "Wheeler Dragoons," is clearly exempt from l'ability to enrollment. He became a member of that company when not liable to military service, from patriotic considerations. The provisions of the Acts of Congress were strictly complied with, as well as the General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office. Independently of those Acts a contract was entered into with the Government, and for a service during the war, restricted to the defences of Augusta and its vicinity. The muster rolls set forth the terms of service. They were forwarded to Richmond. The officers received their commissions. The evidence shows that they have actually been called into service, occasionally performing duties under the orders of their proper officers at this post. See Acts of and while engaged in one of the battles which mark. Congress, August 21, 1861, and October 13, ed that struggle, observed a Mexican taking deliber 1862, General Order No. 26. Section 2d of Act erate aim at, him from behind the corner of a house. of Congress embraced in that Order, Act of 17th February, 1864, provides that all persons now in service between eighteen and forty-five shall be retained during the war, in the same regiments, battalions, and companies, &c., to which they now

transferred without his own consent. If it be thought essential to the welfare of the service to transfer those members who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, the organization must first be disbanded. The Government cannot hold it as a company and yet deprive its members of their rights. They cannot be reached until this is done. This act of Congress affords a muniment for the protection of their rights, which cannot be overcome. Even an order disbanding the Regiment to which this company belongs, would not destroy its organization, for it is based upon the contract with the Secretary of War. Members of other companies organized for local service when disbanded, may probably be transferred to distant fields of service, but those who belong to the Wheeler Dragoons, cannot be. The Government has a right to deman! the services of Mr. Ansley during the war, but it must be as a member of the Wheeler Dragoons, and in defence of Augusta and its vicinity. When the late act of Congress provided for turning over to service in the field generally, those who had furnished substitutes, it of course embraced those who relied only on that ground for exemption, but could not the mean instrument, the jumping jack of the prins affect a party who when deprived of that special ground of exemption, had yet another and broader the butchery and assassination; he does not rise to ground untouched by any of the provisions of that act. Now even if Mr. Ansley shall be deprived into the transaction. What is a contract? An the service not liable to enrollment, he yet stands agreement upon a sufficient consideration, to do, upon the firmer ground of being a member of a than himself. He will have spectators, as other company accepted, not merely for local defence, but for the restricted service of defending Augusta and its vicinity. It enjoys peculiar privileges .-Contracts are either gratuitous or onerous. To Its officers are actually commissioned. Its muster rolls setting out the terms of service are on file in whom it is made, without any profit or advantage the War Department. It is in the service. Now it is absolutely impossible that the Enrolling Anything given or promised as a consideration for Officer can have the right to control any member of that Company, so long as the organization ex- in Mississippi. This will be regarded unimporists. It still exists.

As to the provisions of the Act of Congress respecting Hospital and Provost Guard duty, they do not affect the Wheeler Dragoons. If those duties have been performed by that gallant company, it is because they have not sought to avoid any service which has devolved on them. To require those duties to be performed by others gin of profit, if disposed of to-day, of about twentymay be very well, but it cannot affect the status of this company. They have contracted to defend Augusta and its vicinity during the war. Here they must remain. Nor can a single member be ordered to any other service.

3rd. Mr. Ansley is a contractor with the Govs ernment for the manufacture and supply of arms to the Government. This contract is one of imis essential to the successful performance of this contract. Several witnesses have testified to Mr. Ansley's personal supervision being indispensa-

One of these witnesses is an officer from the Ord-"It cannot be a true inference, that because the nance Department at Richmond. He is a gentleman admission of an alien is a favor, the favor may be of a high order of intelligence, and is thoroughly revoked at pleasure. A grant of land to an individ- acquainted with this subject. His testimony is ual may be of favor, not of right, but the moment clear and conclusive. Independent, then, of any the grant is made, the favor becomes a right, and other ground of exemption from enrollment, Mr. must be forfeited before it can be taken away. To Ansley having entered into this important contract pardon a malefactor may be a favor, but the pardon is with the Government, having invested his capital P. M. not on that account the less irrevocable. To admit an so largely in it, has the right to stay at home and alien to naturalization is as much a favor, as to ad- execute the contract. He does not come down and mit him to reside in the country; yet it cannot be ask the favor of any officer of the Government, to pretended that a person naturalized can be deprived permit him to stay, he asserts his right to carry out of the benefit, any more than a native citizen can be a contract with the Government; which still exists * * If aliens had no rights un- in all its binding force on both parties -on the Govder the Constitution, they might not only be ban- ernment and on Mr. Ansley. See the contrast .ished, but even capitally punished, without a jury | See too the testimony of the several witnesses reor other incidents of a fair trial. But so far has a ferred to. The Government must abide by its con-

United States, that except on charges of treason, an One word as to the policy of the decision which alien has, besides all the common privileges, the spe- the Court may make. Nothing is so important to 1 11-th.

the Government as confidence in its integrity. Its good faith must be above suspicion. Vain is all its strength, vain are all its resources, vain all its triumphs, if its citizens cannot trust it.

The Government might lose a large part of its territory, its heroic armies might fall back from Virginia and from that mountain range in upper Geor gia, where they to-day keep back the myrmidons of a despot who still strives to conquer a people who Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer. defy his power and scorn his policy; all this might Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler. happen, and we should again plant our victorious Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor. standards upon every field that we had lost. Vic- Offver-H Perry, Wake, State Librarian. tory will yet gild our banners. But if all faith in Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General. the Government be lost; if its solemn engagements with its citizens are disregarded, irreparable mischief will be done. Every citizen must feel that the pledge of his Government is firmer than the rock against which the billows of the ocean dash in vain

Men are important; but confidence is worth more present at the making of a contract between Ansley to the Government than any number of men. A citizen contends for his rights. No higher exhibis tion of true glory can be witnessed, than is seen when a Court in the serene light of its truth sits in judgment upon the claims of contending parties, Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster. and unmoved by any consideration of policy, fearlessly utters its decision in favor of right.

Here a citizen stands up invested with all the fect fidelity all the obligations of the several contracts entered into with his Government; he defies the scrutiny of the most vigilant of its officers as to his own course; and he demands that the Government shall with equal fidelity observe its own solemn pledges. Shall the Government claim the right to ignore its own obligations? To repudiate its own contracts? To set the example of violating its own engagements? Shall it say to the citizen we adopt expediency in the place of principle?" The highest duty of a Court is to uphold law against usurpation-right against power. If Courts administer the law in this spirit, then when the fiercest storms sweep over the country, in war or in peace, every citizen will look for protection, not to the Executive, not to the Congress which gathers into its halls the leading statesmen of the country; these may all yield to the temptations of power-but to the Temples of Justice, where sit the calm, pure arbiters of destiny, unseduced by power, undismayed by popular clamor, undisturbed by commotions

AN INCIDENT OF GEN. LONGSTREET. During the Mexican campaign, Lieut. Gen. Long- Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary. street was in command of a company of regulars, The ball whistled by without injury. Longstreet himself had a musket, and on the re-appearance of the Mexican, both fired almost simultaneously and without effect. The General now recalled to mind a recommendation of his uncle, Judge Longstreet, the author of the famous "Georgia Scenes"-which was, "Use buck-shot in close quarters;" and taking No member of the Wheeler Dragoons can be from his cartridge box a bullet, he deliberately seated himself on the ground, and with the aid of a rock FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS and his pocket knife, cut the ball into slugs and reloaded. The Mexican made his third appearance. The cool officer drew sight, fired, and the Mexican fell. We do not remember to have seen this incident in print, but it is so characteristic of the gallant Lieutenant General who has occupied a prominent place in the affections of our people during the present war, that we commit the waif to the broad sea of public circulation. Since that time, probably a volume of incidents equally characteristic of the indifference of Gen. Longstreet under fire might be

PICTURE OF GEN. BURNSIDE

Not long ago Gen. Burnside was expected to visit Chicago, The following "first rate notice" of his

coming is from the Times of that city The Butcher of Fredericksburg and attempted assassin of the liberty of speech and of the press in the Northwest, is coming to Chicago on the invitation of sundry abolitionists, who propose, we believe, to make a public exhibition of him sometime during the day. They are fit parties for the performance, and he is a fit object for their adulation. He is not much of a sight, however. He was not the head butcher and assassin; he was only the creature, cipal butchers and assassins He did not conceive anything so grand as that; he was the ruffian procured to do the crimes, than which character none is so detestible in the eyes of mankind. It is this ruffian who will be on exhibition in some public place in Chicago, surrounded by even meaner ruffians monstrosities do, but it must be a singularly morbid mind that will enjoy the repulsive spectacle.

OUR LOSS.

The Mobile Register is informed by J. D. B. Des Bow, Esq., that up to the present time the Gove: n. ment has lost by the act of the enemy, by military burnings, accidents of various sorts and unavoidas ble wear and tear, about one-fourth of its purchases tant when it is considered that almost the only losses which have so far been met with are in Mississippi, growing out of the advance and proximity of the enemy. The cotton in this State cost on an average about \$50 per bale, and could now be readily parted with for \$250 payable in new issue, which goes to show that the cotton remaining on hand will not only indemnify all the losses, but have a marfive millions of dollars. What is true of Mississippi, which has sustained such disasters, will be true in a compounded ratio for the other Cotton States. This is the best vindication of the policy of cotton purchases by the Government, though that policy has been abundantly subserved in our foreign operations.

MINERS WANTED.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N., WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864. THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS an find profitable employment by applying to Capt.
A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE
Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock,

The 13th, 15th, 25th, 44th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade,
Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, A Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell-no bell will Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL, GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864. WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,

Asst. Surg. in charge,

Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance Officer. Major James Sloan, Guilford, Qdartermaster. Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do Major James H. Foeto, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)

Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zabulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governot

Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.

Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.

Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.

Jehn P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.

de George Little, Wake.

Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance De-Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General. Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL. Supreme Court .- Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice, - William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion II Rogers, Wake, Atterney neral: Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets, in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superier Courts -Judges .- Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saugders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chewan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Ochorne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson. Solicitors .- 1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd

Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Baxton, Cumber- IT IS A SOLDIER'S PAPER land; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustun S Merrimon, Buncombe. Confederate States District Court .- Hon Asa Biggs,

Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney: W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall. Council of State .- F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H IT IS PLEASANT READING Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin. Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President Ex Officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor which shake the State. Hope will not abandon the storm-swept ship of State until that ancher drags. Richard Heattle, Jr. Secretary. BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS .- His Excellency, Gov.

Vance, President, Ex Officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Commissioners of Sinking Fund .- Hon Thomas Ruffin, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon

David L Swain, Orange. The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill .-Hon David L Swain, President. Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common

Schools of the State. Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh. Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
	Wm R Cox,	Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
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23			Chas C Blacknall,
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33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor, Wm G Morris,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,		Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	Wm A Holland,
40	John J Hedrick, John A Baker,	George Tait,	
41	John & Baker,	A M Waddell, Chas W Bradshaw,	Roger Moore, Thomas J Brown,
43	John E Brown, Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze I, Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll Mck McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,	- Calculation,	Arch D Crudap,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49		John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50		John C Vanhook,	1
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52	actor storethan,	Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54		Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58			Thomas J Dula,
59		Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60		James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
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62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones, John J Spann,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spanu,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton.	Ed Whitford.
	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major ary \$8,000 Jame, J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph E Stair; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Gco Davis The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Brigade, Paralle Corps.

Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes'
Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 27th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Br gade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, 'Pickatt's Division Beauregard's Corps. ett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hamp-

Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.
The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 29th-is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's

Corps.
The 3rd, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Divi-BY ORDERS FROM Dr. EDWARD WARREN, Surg.
The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting & Dr.
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The 36th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting Corps.
The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps. The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's DiADVERTISING, &c.

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JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

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LITERARY MISCELLANY, are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION-Six months, The Trade supplied at \$25 per hundred. WM. B. SMITH,

Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. May 7, 1864.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864. PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them. Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office. EDWARD WARREN.

Surgeon General North Carolina.

The All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office. GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE

STATES. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary \$25, Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, sal-

Aids to the President-Col Wm Brown, of Gs., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col

Private Secretary to President-Burton N Harrison, of Department of State-John P Benjamin, of La,, Secre-

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virghia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, lst Auditor, W II S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Geo. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Licet Col. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I

Major S Mélton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of B. C., Commisshry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon. Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfaz, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St Ceorge Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment and Provisions.

ment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Figurance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk. The 10th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded,

FOR GOVERNOR: Z. B. VANCE. OF BUNCOMBE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM .- The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS corrus.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which they remain upon our statute books.
No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independ-

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

How To SEND US MONEY .- Never send by MAIL when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasu y notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no

"Fight it out Now."

The Progress thinks that Gov. VANCE uttered a very dangerous sentiment when he said "we must fight it out." The mind of our neighbor has been so completely possessed by it as to exclude any other thought, since his neutrality was abandoned and the "war path" for Holden entered upon. To him the Wilkesboro' speech contains only those words and that single idea. According to his teachings the man who uttered such language cannot be "strong for peace" -is a real "snorter for war"-is out of the pale of the true Conservative church now and forevermore. Saint Peter never spurned a soul from the "celestial gate" with half the disdain that our unhappy neighbor exhibited in ousting the deluded author of this blood and thunder sentiment, from all communion with the "latter day saints' of the "straitest sect," whose tabernacle is the Standard office, and whose prayers are for ABRA-HAM's bosom. Of course, our neighbor is too consistent a politician to vote for such a man! He surely would not waste a ballot, for one who, ac cording to the Progress, has dug his own grave ; who has left the true Conservative faith, and is virtually damned already; who, politically, has gone and again in 1856, and never quitting the secession party "up the spout" to return to the affections of the until beaten for State printer. dear people no more forever! He is too wise, patriotic, and peace loving to advocate the claims of any man who could preach so terrible a doctrine as if he believes there is no choice between Davis and "fight it out now"

quandam "independent journal."

"We repeat -we must fight. There is no other way to peace but by subm ssion to ABRAHAM LIN-COLN. * * * * Peace is desirable above all earthly things, but it can only be reached through BLOOD and SUFFERING."

So likewise, in the Standard of July 27th, 1863, he declares, that "we must fight so long as we are

Here we find that Mr. HOLDEN not only first used the very expression, which in Gov. VANCE's mouth means "nothing but war," "treason to the Concervative party," and "no negotiations"-if his enemies are to be believed; but that he (Mr HOLDEN) repeated the sentiment and reiterated the idea with such emphasis as to leave no doubt as to the meaning of his words.

· Strange to say, under the talismanic touch of the Progress. "fight it out" makes of one man, the warmest advocate of peace, and of another a furious champion for war-transforms Holden, an "original secessionist" into "a conservative of the straitest sect," and Gov. VANCE, who labored to avert the catastrophy of this terrible struggle, into a "Destructive" of the deepest dye.

Will the people of North Carolina permit thems selves to be deceived by so transparent a trick, so contemptible a subterfuge, such ridiculous gam mon. Will the honest masses submit to the guidance of a leader who thus contradicts and stultifies himself! Can the Conservatives of this State pers mit the Editor of the Progress, or any other partisan, to persuade them into the injustice and inconsisten cy of rewarding Mr. HOLDEN, and punishing Gov. VANCE, for having uttered precisely the same language and sentiment?

The ballot-box will answer these questions in thunder tones next August, and Gov. VANCE does not fear the impartial verdict of his fellow-citizens.

Our "model Governor" is as much of a peace man as any true patriot can or ought be; and the charge so industriously circulated against him, as being "all for war," is based upon nothing more than the adoption by him of a sentiment whose pa ternity can be traced to the Editor of the Raleigh

It the terrible words, "fight it out," have so completely used up our neighbor of the Progress, Gov. VANCE may well say to him-

"Never shake thy gory locks at me, Thou can'st not say, I did it "

* * * But the Conservative intimates that the editors of this paper-then pub ished in Raleigh,made themselves "ridiculous by criticising the personal appearance of Gov. Vance two years ago," and that they now declare him a "wonderful man"quoting wonderful man as if we had used the phrase .--

If our cotemporary had read our whole article, instead of that portion quoted in the Carolina Times, it would not have seen cause to become riled as it seems to have been by the article from which the above extract is quoted. The expression "wonders ful man" was not used by the State Journal, but by the Confederate, as we supposed our readers would necessarily infer from our language-" If the conductors of a paper (the Confederate) whose predecessor made itself merry, &c., now pronounce him a "wonderful man," &c. As the State Journal begs the Governor's pardon for the injustice it did him, of course we have nothing more to say on the subHow to Know a Holdenite.

A friend sends us the following tests for the infallible detection of a Holdenite. He hesitated long before publishing them, because he was fearful some of his neighbors might consider them personal:

1. It is hard to persuade a true Holdenite that the Confederates have gained a victory. When forced to admit the truth, he says with a solemn shake of the head, "It may be so, but our loss was terrible. We had more men killed than the Yankees. Storming that battery was awful. A few such victories will ruin us."

2. He jumps to conclude that the Confederates have suffered a defeat. With a dolefu! look he hastens to spread the tidings. His comments are, "I always knew it. We can't cope with a nation so much stronger. Our men do well on a sudden charge, but the Yankees beat us in a long fight. They can out reinforce us."

3. He says the Confederate government is so bad, there cannot be a worse; that we are tending to despotism, and he argues that we will lose our liberties, if the Davis government continues in power. He concludes that he would not give a toss-up between Davis and Lincoln.

4. He says that a good bargain can be struck between the North and the South. He is of opinion that if North Carolina should send members to the United States Congress, they would be received with applauding thunders of cannon. He forgets to mention that the Yankees have refused to consider any terms, except absolute submission with the exception of one fortress. and emaneipation of slaves.

5. The true Holdenite never speaks of, except to apologize for, the evil doings of the Yankee government. He shuts his eyes to the fact that Lincoln, without even the authority of Congress, suspended the writ of habeas corpus; that afterwards the United States Congress suspended it hundred men where Davis has imprisoned one. He never tells you that the destruction of Democratic printing presses is common at the North.

6. He praises Brown and Stephens for their opposition to Confederate laws and their advocacy of offering negotiations for peace. He finds it convenient not to mention that Brown and Stephens are staunch war men; against reconstruction on any terms, and pledged to accept no peace unless accompanied by the independence of the South. 7. He proves to you the men are exhausted, the people starving, that our cause is desperate, that it is impossible

to gain our independence without help, and it is idle to expect help from any quarter. 8. He can't vote for Gov. Vance because he is supported by Destructives; but has no word of praise of his opposition to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; of his

constant efforts to protect the rights of North Carolina; of his endeavors to effect a negotiation of peace. He forgets to mention that Vance has been abused for appointing so of Westphalia by the French armies. many Conservatives; that he gave a high office to the brother-in-law of one of the editors of the Progress. He finds no fault with Holden for being a secessionist in 1850,

Moral.-If the Holdenite thus depreciates Confederate victories, and magnifies Federal victories ; Lincoln; if he flatteringly assures the people that To be consistent, then, with his present profes- the Yankees are ready to receive us with open arms sions, he must not only ignore what he has said in it he is a Brown man as far as he advocates negotiasubstance a thousand times in his own columns, but tions, and an anti Brown man as far as he is for war; he must give Holden up, for this individual is the if he is for any peace whatever, short of subjugation, of Reinchenback and Freyberg, and defeated the originator of this diabolical sentence—the father of as Dr. Leach says he is; if he thinks we will be French who greatly outnumbered them at Wilhelmsthis belligerent bantling, which has so alarmed the whipped without help, and that we can't get any help -- then, in the name of truth and honesty, what In the standard of February 27th, 1863, Mr Hols are the sentiments of such Holdenite? Isn't he a re- towns and villiages and restore their wasted country DEN proclaims that "It makes no difference w ether constructionist; isn't he a submissionist? To parody to its former prosperity. The Prussian provinces we approve of the measures by which the war was a phrase the soldiers use: "Come out from behind brought on, we must fight it out." Agun, in the that mask of a patriot-we see the cloven hoof stick-

> The Progress charges us with assailing "the years ago. - Army and Navy Messenger. tradesmen, merchants, mechanics and others," of this city . We have done no such thing, and the editor of the Progress knows it. We characterized as false certain statem ats made in the resolutions read in the HOLDEN meeting last Friday evening. We stick to what we said. The "tradesmen, merchants, mechanics and others" had about as much to do with the getting up of those resslutions as the man in the moon. The resolutions were no doubt prepared under Holden's own dictation, and we do not believe that the "tradesmen, merchants, mechanics, and others" of this city endorse the slanderous charges therein contained against Gov. VANCE.

In undertaking the editorial management of this paper we indulged the hope that we would have no cause to employ other than kind and respectful terms towards our cotemporaries. But if the Progress persists in its course of misrepresenting us, wilfully and Sullivan's Island, on the left of the fort, once \$5 a pound for lard and \$5 for bacon. Five dollar deliberately, as we are constrained to believe it has done in the present instance, we shall be compelled to employ such language and such terms as the circumstances of the case may warrant and justify.

The invocation of the spirit of mob law contained in the conclusion of the Progress' article is duly noted, and shall be faithfully remembered. We did not know before we came to the capital of the State, | bristle with guns. that the privileges of the city were in the keeping of Mr PENNINGTON - that we would have to deport ourself according to the whims and notions of the "straitest sect." Weil, gentlemen, we consider Pinckney, and way across the tranquil waters of ourself duly and amply notified. When you shall have decreed in your midnight councils that we must leave, we trust you will give us due notice.

The United States Senate has adopted the follows ing amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing Slavery.

Article XIII, Section I. Neither slavery nor ins voluntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly cons victed, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The vote was ayes 38, noes 6. Who can doubt now that the object and intention of the Black Republican, from the beginning has make, the other is a lubricating oil, heavier and been to abolish the institution of slavery and place darker. the negro on an equality of the white man? In view of this, who would accept any terms of peace short of the complete independence of the Southern Cons

ERRATUM. - In yesterday's paper we spoke of the Conservative as " the exponent of the true principles of the Conservative Party," &c. We should have matter, having brought his works almost to comple used the indefinite article "an." In the hurry of tion, although he had almost insurmountable obreading proof the mistake was not corrected .-Nothing could be farther from our thoughts than to claim the pre-eminence of the definite article.

GEN D. H. HILL.-"Reliable" says that prior to the battle of Missionary Ridge, the President nominated D. H. Hill for Lieutenant General, but not being well pleased with Hill at this battle, ordered him to Charleston, and subsequently withdrew the nomination. A quarrel or remonstrance ensued, and Hill wastabled. He is now acting as volunteer aid to Gen. Beauregard.

STRONG. One hundred years ago, a brave people small in numbers and weak in resources contended against a combination of four great nations: Austria, France, Russia, and Sweden, with their powerful and well equipped armies threatened the existence of Prussia. At the commencement of the war, these allies brought into the field 700,000 men. Frederick, King of Pruss being made by a small malignant foe to subjugnte sia, with his Hanover allies, could muster only 260,-000, including necessary garrisons for fortified posts In the battle of Prague, fought on May 6th, 1757, the Prussians numbered 68,000 men-the Austrians 75,000. The Prussians were victorious. The Austrians lost 17,000 killed wounded and prisoners, 60

cannon and 30 standards-Prussian loss 12,000. In the battle of Kelin, fought on June 17th, 1757, 60,000 men. The Prussians were deteated, with a loss of 11,000 men, 40 cannon and 2 standards .-After this reverse, in consequence of losses by sickness, skirmishes and desertions, and from the necessity of holding many fortified posts, Frederick could bring only 80,000 available men into the field against 400,000 of his enemies. They were confident of drawn battle of Jaegerndorf was fought between the Prossian forces, 22,000 strong, and the Russians, 120,000 strong; Prussian loss 5,700, Russian 6,500. As a consequence, the Russians evacuated Prussia,

On November 5th, 1757, the Prussians won the victory of Rosback over the French. In this battle the Prussians numbered 20,000, the French 70,000. Prussian loss only 500, the French 3,500 killed and Finger, Absalom Brown, Thomas Wells .- Conwounded, 6,220 prisoners and 61 cannon. While federate. Frederick was thus making head against the French, the Austrians, 90,000 strong, attacked the Prussians, long before our's did; that Lincoln has imprisoned a 23,000 under the Duke of Bevan, near Breslau, and defeated him with a loss of 9,800 men, 33 cannon and 5 standards. Frederick having finished with the French, collected 30,000 men, turned on the Auss trians, and attacked their army of 90,000 men at Lissa, on the 5th of December, 1757. He defeated them. Austria lost in this battle 7,400 killed and wounded, 21,300 prisoners, 117 cannon and 57 standdards. Prussian loss 5,000. As a consequence of this victory, Breslan fell into the hands of the King of Prussia, on November 19th, with 17,536 prisoners cheering, and 44 cannon.

On the 24th of December, 1728, the battle Zorondorf, was fought between the Russian forces, numbering 50,000, and the Prussians 30,000 strong. The Prussians again victorious. The Prussian loss 10,000 - Russian loss 18,000 killed and wounded, 2,800 prisoners, 104 cannon and 32 standards. Ac Mindon, on August 1st, 1759, the Prussians 35,000 strong, attacked and completely routed the French forces, numbering 70,000, and caused the evacuation

In August, 1760, the Austrians had an army of 100,000 men, the Russians one of 75,000 men in the province of Silesia-Frederick had 80,000 men in the same province, many of them in garrison. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers he prevented the union of the two invading armies, and on the likewise upon very short rations. 15th of August, defeated the Austrians at Lieguetz with a loss of 7,500 men, 82 cannon and 23 stand

On November 31st, of the same year, he attacked the Austrians, who greatly outnumbered him and altogether out of the question. sides held a strong position at Torgan, inflicting a loss of 17,000 men, 50 cannon, and 30 standards, his own loss being 10,500. In 1762, the Prussians were victorious over superior numbers in the bat les than. The war ended in this year. The wearied and discomfited allies gave up the work of subjugation, and left the Prussians in peace to rebuild their suffered every evil which war can inflict. But the vigilance, activity and boldness of King Frederick. the discipline and bravery of his troops, and the fortitude of his people, triumphed over every obstacle. Let us ponder well this lesson of a hundred

SCENES FROM FORT SUMPTER. A correspondent of the Chronicle and Sentinel

From Fort Sumpter there is a splendid view. In monsters, the pride of doodledom, ride at an chor, or our cause. move lazily to and fro.

To the right lies Morris' Island, with historic Gregg and Wagner--its long string of fortifications, bleak sand hills and a forest of tents that rise beneath | tremendous reduction in currency can be made withthe folds of the "stars and stripes," the wide flaunt fout changing prices. We only hope that every man ing lie of the North. Further to the rear is James who is hearding with this belief will hold on to his batteries that bristle with guns. Beyond, that little he does not lose from one-third to one-half, we are batch of white tents amid the green woods, far, far mistaken in the signs which are visible in every over you wide spreading marsh, stands Black Is other portion of the Confederacy. In Mobile, corn land. Look farther still, and you catch a glimpse has fallen from \$8 to \$3, and bacon from \$6 to \$3. of Folly, with its sandy forts and grid-iron flags. In Columbia yesterday, country people were asking the resort of fashion and the home of pleasure, bills and new currency elsewhere will buy the arnow devasted, its houses empty and riddled, is ticles for \$2 and \$2 50. The fact is, we want reguone grand fortification. A long string and perfect lating. There are some individuals whose destiny is net work of powerful sand forts, trenches, breast- a halter-a calaboose, piece of bread and a jug of

lage, Mount Pleasant. Here, too, the spade and shovel have been diligently used, and the groves all Look up the harbor. These palmetto logs rising from the waters like a rural house affoat is Fort Ripley. Farther up, that light colored, stone looking building, rising above the green marsh, is Castle our bay, old Charleston lies wrapped with a holy calm and proud heroic glow. The Ashley and Cooper flowing majestically, wind their blue arms Cooper flowing majestically, wind their blue arms around her form. The skies smile above her head, and a sublime thought thrills her breast; and as the day rolls down the distant West, beneath a sea of five her freezeed domes and lefty spires wear a gol.

Tegion, 3,000,000 bushels of corn at a dollar per bushel, and any quantity of bacon at a dollar and a half per puund in old currency, and a dollar in the new.

Tegion, 3,000,000 bushels of corn at a dollar per bushel, and any quantity of bacon at a dollar and a language of the state of the stat den glory. Beneath these domes and spires that point to heaven, warm prayers are uttered and brave hearts beat, and Charleston stands erect in the calm

rear of Sullivan's Island smiles the picturesque vil-

beauty of her faith. KEROSINE OIL WORKS.

this place, and were surprised to find that it was such an extensive concern. There are two qualities of oil made at the works. One is the burning, or Kerosine oil, which is almost equal in brilliancy, and, we learn, fully equal in quality, to the Northern

Of the burning oil, from forty to fifty gallons can render of the South to the Union." be made per day, and yet the works are only par-Had we time and space we would like to notice

the process of manufacturing, from the time it is extracted from the coal, until it goes through the purifying process.

Mr. Colton, the Superintendent, is entitled to

stacles to overcome. - Fay Craolinian THE YANKEE CAVALRY RAID ON THE

WELDON AND PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD. An official dispatch received at Headquarters yesterday from Weldon, states that the raid on the Pes four-fifths of what has been received .- Richmond tersburg road on Saturday last by the Federal Cavalry, resulted in the destruction of Stoney Creek and Jarratt's Depots. The raiders are said to have left in the direction of Petersburg on Sunday morning.

The Republican Convention, which was appointed to meet in Baltimore on the 7th day of June next to Everything was reported quiet on Monday morning days .- Wil. Journal, 10th inst.

THE BATTLE IS NOT ALWAYS TO THE THE GRAND JURY OF LINCOLN COUNTY. To His Excellency Z. B. VANCE, Governor of

North Carolina.

The undersigned, Jurors for the county of Lincoln, May Term, 1864, feeling a deep interest in the present condition and future welfare of our country, and aware of the powerful efforts now us, despoil us of our property and bring us under his dark and despotic rule, aided by mercenary hirelings from Europe, and stolen negeoes (his beloved troops of African descent,) do hereby request your Excellency to visit and address the people of this county, at such times and places as may suit your convenience, on the most important day. At last accounts the enemy were repulsed. All reports the Prussians had 32,000 men and the Austrians topics of the day, and discourage as far as possible that spirit of disloyalty which unhappily exists in our midst. Believing, as we sincerely do, in the justness of our cause, and relying upon an overruling Providence to crown our arms with victory, and final triumph in our great struggle for Southern Independence, and hoping that you may find crushing him. On the 30th of August, 1757, the it in your power to comply with this, our request, at an early day,

We remain, yours respectfully, C. L. Hunter, Foreman; M. Shitle, H. Cansler, P. Kistler, G. S. Ramseur, Wm. P. Connel, Allen Alexander, Philip Hovis, J. Helderman, J. G. Armstrong, M. Carpenter, H. H. Wilkinson, George Coon, John Lackey, Adam Towry, Daniel

FROM FLORIDA.

The annexed late news from Florida we find in the

Lake City Columbian

Affairs in the direction of Jacksonville remain in statu quo. There is no indication upon the part of the enemy to warrant a probability of an attempted that it was the plan of Gen. Johnston to catch the enemy.advance into the interior. General Anderson is vigilant and is prepared to meet the enemy, and repel everything prepared to meet him in frort. It is not yet known him, it matters not by what route he may attempt an "on" to Tallahassee.

The prospects of a large crop in Florida are very

Several deserters and tories have been captured

near New Boston and hung. The number of the enemy's forces in Jacksonville, they represent to be about 3,600, a large majority are negroes. The troops are under the immediate command of Col. Burney of the Sixth U.S. colored troops, a native of New York, and son of the notoria

ous abolitionist by that name. Gens. Gilmore, Seymour and Hatch were all, on board the steamer. "Maple Leaf" at the time she exploded a torpedo in the St. John's, and barely escaped with their lives. Since the explosion of the above steamer and the Hunter, they are not much

inclined to ascend the St. Joan's. There are a large number of cases of small pox and other diseases in Jacksonville, and their troops are

From what we have been enabled to gather, we predict a soon and sudden embarkation of the mongrel horde from Jacksonville.

OUR PRISONERS AT POINT LOOKOUT From officers who came up by the last flag of

ruce we have some news from our prisoners at A new honor has been added to prison life at Point pookout since the capture of Fort Pillow. The post garrisoned by negroes, and they seem to have een made perfect demens by the stories of the " masacre" of the blacks at Fort Pillow. They not only tyranize and insuit our men, in every conceivable manner, but they have taken to shooting our prisoners, on the merest pretext, in revenge for the Fort Pillow affair. Up to the time of the leaving of our informent three of our men had been shot, one kill. ed, by these negro guards, and such was their revengeful passion and the wantonness of their firing that our prisoners had to be guarded lest the slight-

front as far as eve can see, old ocean rolls her thuns to seduce our men into taking the oath of allegiance, dering waves. A host of Yankee sailing vessels, but with few exceptional cases, all their allurements steamships, the great Ironsides, and six turretted and blandishments fail to induce our men to desert

one of these black savages discharging his musket

The Constitutionalist says: There is a certain class who are hard-headed enough to believe that a Island, its shores and tall pine forests all girt with property until the day of reckoning comes, and if works and bastions, and high above them all, Fort water-and the sooner they are made to feel the near Moultrie lifts her proud bright flag. A little to the approach of some such punishment as this for their

A correspondent of the Mobile Register writes of

an officer he' met en route : He also told us when Beauregard was going to ake the field, and with what force. Said that Gen. B. had received a letter comfirming the victory in Louisiana, and stating the number of prisoners taken by us at 8,000. He told us that he had just come from the scene of Sherman's and Grierson's failures, and thought he could have bought, in that desolate B. had received a letter comfirming the victory in and thought he could have bought, in that desolate

The in famous Dan. Sickles, who, before the war ommenced, was opposed to people's "trespassing on other people's property," and "killed a man" in defence of his favorite theory, has lately changed his mind. In a speech at Detroit the other day, referring to the saying among Southernors, that it is We paid a visit to the Kerosine Oil Works, in impossible that a people fighting on their own soil should be conquered, said: "I deny that it is their soil any more than it is mine or yours. They have forfeited by their conduct all right and title to * * * * Had the South remained in the Union I would have gone as far as any man for a compromise. Now I am against any and every compromise. I am for the unconditional, absolute sur-

THE JACESON STATUS. - The impression prevails that the full sum required for the Jackson statue has been furnished in England, produced by the statement of Commissioner Mason to the Governor of Virginia. This is erroneous. The amount referred to by Mr. Mason, relates to a marble figure of heroic great credit for his energy and perseverance in this size, intended as a present by Great Britain to Virginis, and not to the Colossal Bronze Equestrian Overby.

Status proposed under the ausnices of the Executive Middle Ward - W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longe Committee, of which President Davis is Chairman. It is not the intention of the committee to procure subscriptions from any foreign land, but that the statue shall be provided by the free will offerings of Collector. our own people. Thus far the army has contributed

nominate their candidate for President, has under as far up as Franklin Depot, and in that direction.

The damage to the road will be repaired in a few of meeting. This is significant. It shows that Lincoln is growing fearful of his re-election,

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 10th.-Nothing from Gen. Lee since Sunday night. The Yankee cavalry made a raid on the Central Rail road at Beaver Dam last night, captured and destroyed two trains loaded with Commissary stores.

The enemy still remain in force in Chesterfield county and renewed the attack on our forces defending the Railroad to

The country between the Rappabannock and the Potomac is swarming with Yankee deserters and stragglers. Heavy fireing heard in the direction of Spottsylvania Court

House to-day. . [SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 11th .- An official dispatch from Gen. Leo. dated Spottsylvania Court House, 10th, says, Grant is entrenched near that place. Frequent skirmishing along the lines, resulting favorably to our side. Our casualties small. Among the wounded are Brig. Gen

Hayes and H. H. Walker. Full copy of the dispatch to be sent at the earliest moment to the press:

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, May 10th.-Communication with Dalton was interrupted last night by the presence of the enemy near Resaca No press report received. Private telegram from a member of McNair's Battery says he reached Resact in time for the fight. Nobody in the battery was burt. The telegraph line now working to Dalton.

[SECOND DISPATOIL.]

ATLANTA, May 10th.-A telegram from Gen. Hood to the Superintendant of the Western & Atlantic road, reports all clear. They send trains as usual. An officer at Resaca reports Snead's Gap left open by the troops sent to the rear of it, and whether the enemy is bagged.

From Dalton. DALTON, May 10th .- The enemy cut the Railroad between his point and Resaca yesterday evening. Grigsby's brigade fought-them, driving them for four miles, making stubborn resistance. The enemy's force is estimated at ten thousand, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Gen. Wheeler had a sharp engagement with their cayalry on the Cleaveland road yesterday afternoon, driving them and capturing ninety prisoners, including Col. Lagrange commanding the brigade,

and ten commissioned officers. The enemy moved last night in the direction of Resaca with a majority of their forces. Our troops are in fine spirits. The Yankees were circulating handbills through their command Yesterday, stating that Grant had routed Lee and was marching on Richmond. Prospects very bright. No fears are felt in regard to the result.

A magnificent Album, presented by the town of Trieste to the Archduke Maximilian, has been prepared by the artists of that place. The cover is of silver, richly chased with gold and ivery, and ornamented with precious stones. In the middle are The idea of an advance in the interior is at present the arms of Mexico, above them those of Austria. and below them those of the town of Triste. At the four corners are fine medallions, representing commerce, manufactures, navigation and maritime industry. The first leaf has a view of Trieste, and the second an excellent one of the Chateau of Miramar. Next comes letters of homage from the town of Trieste, followed by innumerable signatures. Sixty five ounces of silver have been employed in

this work, which has cost more than 4000 floring, The Sulton has appointed two Christians members of the Grand Council, and others have been promov ted to high official positions. This liberal tendency on his part is a mark of progress in Turkey.

Sugar. - A correspondent of the Columbia Guardian, writing on business, adds an interesting suggestion: "I have found that exposing Sorgho Syrup in very shallow vessels to the air causes it to crystalise or form sugar. This has been done in a small est pretext might be seized upon as an excuse for way only. When I have carried the experiment further, I may report results hereafter. In the meantime others might be trying the experiment .-The Yankees continue their game of attempting Success would be a great achievement just now.

REMARK ABLE COUNTERFEIT. -- The Philadelphia Press

One of the officers from Libby prison presented Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, with a \$5 note manufactured by the officers in imitation of greenbacks, so well executed that even Spinner was at first deceived. It was done with a pen. Its manufacture was resorted to by officers to obtain the necessaries of life. \$170 were exchanged for rebel currency, at the rate of 1,500 per cent.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY

Gospel, and are safe.

They have been known for years and tested by thousands 3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured 4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for every-

thing, but only for discases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable indi-6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bron-

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills last been to them an annual saving of from \$100 to \$200; they are

and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Drng gists in one town in Virginia.

LARGE SORGHUM BOILERS.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SOPONA IRON WORKS, A CAST IRON BOILERS, from 18 to 100 gallons; and beautiful HOLLOW WARE. Also, constantly receiving supplies of GRINDSTONES, all sizes and best grit.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt SALT! SALT!

SACKS, DRY VIRGINIA, JUST RECEIVED, AT 130 reduced price. Raleigh, N. C., May 10th, 1864. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS, Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSI-

CITY OF RALEIGH. Mayor-Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS. Western Ward-W. H. Tucker, Alex Creech and P.

and S. W. Scott. Eastern Ward .- Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N J. J. Caristopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer. Town Constables - J. J. Botts, Chief-N. V. Benton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney. J. L. Pennington, City Printer. F. G. King, Weigh Master.

Captain-C. H. Horton. Watchman-E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Pars ker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby. The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board,